THE

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

Vol. I. No. 38. SHANGHAE, SATURDAY, 19th APRIL, 1851. Price, 15 Dollars per Annum.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having dissolved their Co-Partnership by mutual consent, all outstanding accounts owing to the late firm will be received by Wm. Kay, Esq., to whom, parties having claims against the same are requested to forward them

KIRK, IRONS & MOTTLEY.

The private Dispensary of the late firm will be conducted as an open and general one under the superintendence of

GEORGE MOTTLEY, *Surgeon.*

Shanghae, 1st April, 1851.

INSURANCES.

VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company; are prepared to grant Policies, payable in *Bombay* by Messrs. Ewart, Lyon & Co., *Calcutta* by Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co., *Canton* by Messrs. Russell & Co., and by ourselves in *Shanghae.*

RUSSELL & Co.

Shanghae, 5th April, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at Shanghae, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¼ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*—

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Permium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *Agents in Shanghae.*

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.—

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following Offices to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Bombay, and London.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	Harbour Risk. Drs.
Canton Insurance Office,	100,000	200,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *Agents in Shanghae.*

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.—

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £2,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. R. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

FOR SALE.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, *SHANGHAE.*
Established in 1844.
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

Ex-*ALBERMARLE.*

THE undermentioned PERFUMERY, &c., &c., Imported from Paris and London, and warranted of superior quality, viz:—

ESSENCES (Assorted).
BEST PERFUMES, Stopped Bottles.
Do. Do. in Cut Cristal Box.
TOILET VINEGAR.
LAVENDER WATER in Assorted Bottles.
IRRIGATORS or FOUNTAINS.
ELIXIR for the Teeth.
Extract of HONEY.
LAVENDER AMBREE.
BANDALINE.
Best HAIR OIL.
New Cut Bottles BEST PERFUMES.
Sacoches ORANGE FLOWER WATER.
EAU DE COLOGNE, Long & Short Bottles.
Naples SOAP.
Best FANCY SOAP in Tablets.
Do. Do. Do. in French Boxes.
SPERMACETI TABLETS.
CREAM of Almonds for Shaving.
Parisian liquid HAIR DYE.
COSMETIQUES, Assorted Colors.
New Do. in Box with Glass & Clasp.
Aromatical SOAP in Oval Tablets.
Queen's OWN in Do.
Toilet SOAP, 6 in Boxes.
MALACTION for Shaving.
VENITIAN BOTTLES filled with Essences.
ODONTINE for the Teeth.
DEPILATORY.
PASTILLES (Assorted).
French POUDRE D'AMANDES.
AROMATIC VINEGAR in Cases.
SMELLING SALTS.
Nutritive CREAM for the Hair.
Parisian Do. Do.
MARROW OIL, Stopped Bottles.
BEAR'S GREASE.
COLD CREAM.
ROSE-LEAF POWDER.
VIOLET POWDER.
POWDER BOX and PUFF.

ALSO,

Ex-*ALVERTON.*

An Invoice of OILMAN'S STORES, Imported to Order and warranted of Superior quality, and to be disposed of at considerably reduced prices, viz:—

Best London PICKLES.
Do. Imperial Hot Do.
Do. West India Hot Do.
WHITE WINE VINEGAR.
RASPBERRY Do.
SALAD OIL.
French OLIVES.
Do. CAPERS.
PICKLED MUSHROOMS.
WALNUT KETCHUP.
MUSHROOM Do.
ESSENCE of ANCHOVIES
HARVEY'S SAUCE.
READING Do.
BEEF-STEAK Do.
Assorted FRUITS.
Superior MUSTARD.
JAMS and JELLIES.
DRIED HERBS.
Preserved CARROTS.
GREEN PEASE.
Preserved SALMON in 2-lbs. Tins.
PEARL BARLEY in 6-lbs. Do.
Scotch OATMEAL in 6-lbs. Do.
MACCARONI in 4-lbs. Do.
VERMICELLI in 4-lbs. Do.
ANCHOVY PASTE.
Moore's Improved CHOCOLATE in Tins.
Do. Do. COCOA in Do.
Do. Do. Concentrated MILK in Do.
Best Smoked HERRINGS in Tins.
Loch Fine Salted Do. in Jars.
Salted SALMON in Jars.
SARDINES in Tins.
Best ZANTE CURRANTS in Jars.
Jordan ALMONDS.
Barcelona NUTS.
Fine Dried COD FISH.
Pine CHEESES.
Berkley Do.
Chedder Do.
Pickled TRIPE in Jars.
Do. TONGUES in small Kegs.
Fine York HAMS.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, March 14th, 1851.

ON SALE.

BY the undersigned Superior SODA WATER and LEMONADE, orders from Ningpo, Amoy, Hongkong, Canton and Macao, will meet with every attention.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 25th February, 1851.

ADVERTISEMENT.

COPIES of the BI-WEEKLY and OVERLAND ISSUES of the *Friend of China* Newspaper can be obtained at the office of

D. REMI.

Shanghae, November, 1850.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE *(Ay).*
SAUTERNE.
HOCK *vin de Rhin.*
BURGUNDY *Pomard.*
CLARET *Chateau Margot.*

D. REMI.

Shanghae, 9th October, 1850.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY; PORT and MADEIRA, from Henry Tatham, London, at the Godowns of

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghae, 20th March, 1851.

FOR SALE.

A LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS, of modern construction and nearly new. Apply to

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghae, 24th January, 1851.

CARD.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS, BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

RACES! RACES!! RACES!!!

By permission of the Race Committee.

EDWARD HALL,

BEGS to announce to the Foreign Community of Shanghae, that he purposes providing a COLD COLLATION on the Course at the ensuing Meeting.

The Charges for the day including Wines, Spirits, Ale and Porter, will be Drs. 2.50 each.

Champaigne Drs. 1 a 1.50 ⅌ bottle, extra.

A Book will be provided by E. Hall, in which every Gentleman partaking of the collation will be expected to insert his name.

Shanghae, 10th April, 1851.

TO CAPTAINS & SHIP OWNERS.

Just Received, Ex-*Anne Jane.*

A few Pieces of RED, WHITE, and BLUE BUNTINGS, to be sold by the undersigned at moderate prices.

ALSO,

By the *Menam,*

Several Jars of Dutch BUTTER, ordered expressly and warranted to be the first quality; RAISINS in Boxes, and CURRANTS in Jars 14-lbs. each.

EDWARD HALL.

Shanghae, 10th April, 1851.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, March 22nd, 1851.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

IT is requested that all claims against the Estate of the late E. W. BATES, be presented to the undersigned on or before the *20th of April next,* otherwise they will not be included in the Scheme of Division. All Persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

J. N. A. GRISWOLD, *U. S.'s Consul.*

Shanghae, February 2d, 1851.

J. SEDDEN & Co.,

BEG to inform the Foreign Community of Shanghae, that they have opened an Establishment near the Bridge at the *Yungking pang,* on the English side, for Supplying BUTCHERS MEAT, &c., of the best quality and on most reasonable terms, and hope by strict attention to all orders conferred to merit the Public Patronage.

Shanghae, 3rd April, 1851.

N.B.—Families and Ships supplied with Fresh and Corned Beef, Neats Tongues, Hams, Bacon, Mutton, Veal, Lamb, Live Stock, Vegetables, &c., on moderate terms.

R. MEREDITH,
HOUSE AND SHIP CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

IN returning thanks for the past favors so liberally bestowed on him, during his previous residence in Shanghae, begs to announce to the FOREIGN COMMUNITY and Merchant CAPTAINS, his resumption of his former business at this port, and assures those Gentlemen who may intrust him with their commands, that his best endeavors shall be exerted to give them every satisfaction.

Shanghae, 13th March, 1851.

N.B.—Blacksmith's work and Bell-Hanging done.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient Inducement offer they will hold an Auction monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

The N.-C. Herald Office's Advertisements.

JUST PUBLISHED.

REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF SHANGHAE, 1850; extracted from the *North-China Herald,* No. 33, of 15th March, 1851, in a Pamphlet Form, 50 Cents each—

If 10 taken, 25 Cents each.
If 20 taken, 20 Cents each.

Shanghae, 17th March, 1851.

SHANGHAE RACES.

SPRING MEETING,

1851.

FIRST DAY.

TUESDAY, 22nd APRIL, 1851.

Shanghae Park Stakes,—Of 2 dollars each, with 25 dollars added, for all PONIES.—Once round and a distance.—Weight for Inches.—

Colonel Peel's	g.	c.	p.	*Ion,*	Blue and White Cap.
Captain Lovell's	b.	c.	p.	*Major,*	Yellow and Crimson Cap.
Colonel Anson's	g.	c.	p.	*Roofscrambler,*	Yellow.
Lord Exeter's	g.	c.	p.	*Struggles,*	Blue and White.
Mr. St. Germain's	b.	c.	p.	*Little Donald,*	Blue, Red and Green.
Mr. Homespun's	d.	c.	p.	*Wagtail,*	Black, White Cap.
Mr. Grimaldi's	b.	c.	p.	*Don Juan,*	Yellow, Black Cap.
Mr. Geelbee's	d.	m.	p.	*Dobbin,*	Pink.
Mr. Day's	c.	c.	p.	*Lottery,*	Orange.
Mr. Grimaldi's	br.	c.	p.	*Pantaloon,*	Yellow.

The Griffin's Plate,—Value 120 dollars, presented by a Member, for all PONIES, that have never run.—Twice round.—Heats.—Manila Ponies, to carry 7-lbs. extra.—Weight for Inches.—Entrance 5 dollars.—Five to start or no Race.—

Cardinal Wise-acre's	d.	m.	p.	*St. Barnabas,*	Blue.
Captain Lovell's	b.	c.	p.	*Der Schottish,*	Yellow and Crimson Cap.
Mr. Snook's	p.	c.	p.	*Old Boy,*	Blue, Red and Green.
Mr. Johnson's	b.	c.	p.	*Flatcatcher,*	Blue, White Cap.
Mr. Brown's	d.	c.	p.	*Silva,*	Scarlet, Black Cap.
Mr. Leroy's	d.	br.	c. p.	*Turtoy,*	
Mr. Grimaldi's	br.	c.	p.	*Pantaloon,*	Yellow.
Mr. Geelbee's	p.	c.	p.	*Yaymd,*	Pink.

The Manila Cup,—Value 100 dollars, for MANILA PONIES only.—Twice round.—Heats.—Entrance 5 dollars.—Weight for Inches.—Former Winner to carry 7-lbs. extra.—

Colonel Lynge's	g.	m.	p.	*Charley,*	Blue and White.
Mr. Geelbee's	c.	m.	p.	*Jerry,*	Pink.
Mr. Day's	c.	m.	p.	*Antelope,*	Dark-blue.

The Woosung Plate,—Value 25 dollars, for CHINESE PONIES.—Twice round.—Weight for Inches.—Entrance 3 dollars.—

Mr. Whitehead's	d.	c.	p.	*Taoutae,*	Blue, White Cap.
The Hon. R. Dowlas'	y.	c.	p.	*Ugly Buck,*	Green.
Colonel Anson's	b.	c.	p.	*Polka,*	Yellow.
Mr. St. Germain's	b.	c.	p.	*Little Donald,*	Blue, Red and Green.
Mr. Johnson's	g.	c.	p.	*Graygo,*	Scarlet and Black Cap.
Mr. Grimaldi's	b.	c.	p.	*Don Juan,*	Yellow.

The Little Welter Stakes,—Of 2 dollars each, and 15 dollars added, for all PONIES.—Once round and a distance.—12-hds. to carry 9-stone and 7-lbs. extra of every extra Inch.—

Harry Lorrequer's				*Corporal,*	Blue.
Colonel Anson's	g.	c.	p.	*Roofscrambler,*	Yellow, Black Cap.
Lord Exeter's	g.	c.	p.	*Struggles,*	Blue and White.
Mr. Grimaldi's	b.	c.	p.	*Don Juan,*	Yellow.
Mr. Hornet's	b.	c.	p.	*Emigrant,*	Pink.
Captain Lovell's	b.	c.	p.	*Major,*	Yellow, Crimson Cap.

The Selling Stakes,—Of 1 dollar each, and 20 dollars added, for all PONIES.—The Winner to be put up to Public Auction immediately after the Races, and any surplus over the entrance prices to go to the Fund.—Weights as follows: For 60 dollars, 12-stone; for 50 dollars, 11-stone, 7-lbs.; for 40 dollars, 11-stone; for 30 dollars, 10-stone, 7-lbs.—Once round from the Willows.—

The Hon. R. Dowlas'	y.	c.	p.	*Ugly Buck,*	Drs. 30	Green.
Captain Lovell's	br.	c.	p.	*Major,*	„ 50	Yellow and Crimson Cap.
Mr. Snook's	p.	c.	p.	*Old Boy,*	„ 30	Blue, Red and Green.
Mr. Homespun's	d.	c.	p.	*Wagtail,*	„ 40	Black and White Cap.

SECOND DAY.

THURSDAY, 24th APRIL, 1851.

The Shanghae Cup,—Value 100 dollars, for CHINESE PONIES only.—Twice round.—Heats.—Weight for Inches.—Entrance 5 dollars.—

Mr. Whitehead's	d.	p.		*Taoutae,*	Blue, White Cap.
The Hon. R. Dowlas'	y.	p.		*Ugly Buck,*	Green.
Captain Lovell's	b.	p.		*Major,*	Yellow, Crimson Cap.
Mr. St. Germain's	c.	p.		*Little Donald,*	Blue, Red and Green.
Colonel Anson's	b.	p.		*Polka,*	Yellow.
Mr. Geelbee's	b.	p.		*Yaymd,*	Pink.

The Tsatlee Plate,—Value 50 dollars, presented by a Member, for all PONIES.—Once round.—Heats.—Entrance 2 dollars.—

Captain Lovell's	g.	c.	p.	*Der Schottish,*	Yellow, Crimson Cap.
Colonel Lynge's	g.	m.	p.	*Charley,*	Blue and White.
Mr. Geelbee's	d.	m.	p.	*Dobbin,*	Blue, White Cap.
Do.	c.	m.	p.	*Jerry,*	Pink.
Mr. Day's	c.	m.	p.	*Antelope,*	Dark-blue.

The Handicap Sweep Stakes,—Of 5 dollars each, 2 dollars forfeit only if declared, for all PONIES.—Twice round.—To be Handicapped by the Stewards.—Value 50 dollars.—

Captain Lovell's	br.	c.	p.	*Major,*	st. 10.7	Yellow, Crimson Cap.
Mr. Grimaldi's	br.	c.	p.	*Pantaloon,*	„ 9.7	Yellow.
Mr. Day's	c.	m.	p.	*Antelope,*	„ 11.3	Dark-blue.

The Ladies' Purse,—Value 5 sovereigns, for all PONIES.—Twice round and a distance.—Weight for Inches.—Entrance 2 dollars.—

Colonel Anson's	b.	c.	p.	*Polka,*	Yellow.
Colonel Lynge's	g.	m.	p.	*Charley,*	Blue and White.
Mr. Geelbee's	c.	m.	p.	*Jerry,*	Pink.
Mr. Day's	c.	m.	p.	*Antelope,*	Dark-blue.
Harry Lorrequer's				*Moderrideroo,*	Blue.

The Scurry Stakes,—Of 1 dollar each, with 30 dollars added, for CHINESE PONIES only.—Once round and a distance.—Catch Weights.—

Dirk Hatteraick's	bk.			*Smuggler King,*	Deep Red and Cap.
Colonel Peel's	g.	c.	p.	*Ion,*	Blue, White Cap.
The Hon. R. Dowlas'	y.	c.	p.	*Ugly Buck,*	Green.
Captain Lovell's	br.	c.	p.	*Major,*	Yellow, Crimson Cap.
Colonel Anson's	g.	c.	p.	*Roofscrambler,*	Yellow.
Lord Exeter's	g.	c.	p.	*Struggles,*	Blue and White.
Mr. St. Germain's	b.	c.	p.	*Little Donald,*	Blue, Red and Green.
Mr. Johnson's	g.	c.	p.	*Graygo,*	Scarlet, Black Cap.
Do.	b.	c.	p.	*Emigrant,*	Scarlet, Black Cap.
Mr. Grimaldi's	b.	c.	p.	*Don Juan,*	Yellow.
Mr. Geelbee's	b.	c.	p.	*Yaymd,*	Pink.
Mr. Day's	c.	c.	p.	*Lottery,*	Orange.

A Hurdle Race,—Of 1 dollar each, and 40 dollars added, SECOND PONY to save his STAKE, for all PONIES.—Once round and a distance, over 5 hurdles.—Catch Weights.—

Captain Lovell's	br.	c.	p.	*Major,*	Yellow, Crimson Cap.
Do.	g.	c.	p.	*Der Schottish,*	Yellow, Crimson Cap.
Mr. Homespun's	d.	c.	p.	*Wagtail,*	Black and White Cap
Mr. Puritan's	d.	c.	p.	*The Excisoman,*	Very Green and Dun.

A Native Purse,—Value 10 dollars.—Twice round.—CHINESE JOCKIES, and Saddles.

RULES.

Entrance Fees for presentation prizes to go to the fund.
Races to commence each day at 1 o'clock P.M.—First saddling bell to be rung at a-quarter before 1.
A-quarter of an hour allowed between each race, on the second saddling bell being rung all horses going for the next race to rendezvous in front of the Grand Stand, and not to go down to the starting post until led by the starter.
All disputes to be referred to the Stewards whose decision shall be final.
All objections to horses or riders to be made in writing to the Stewards before starting.
Any alterations in names of horses that have run before, must be entered as (so-and-so), late (so-and-so).
Twelve hands to carry 8-stone and 7-lbs. extra for every extra inch.
Manilla Ponies to carry 7-lbs. Extra.
Fractions of an inch to count in favor of the Pony.
No allowance for Mares or Geldings.
Three horses to start or no race.
Riders to appear in racing costume, and any rider not appearing in the colours entered must pay a penalty of 5 dollars to the fund, unless satisfactory explanation be given to the Stewards.
No Dogs allowed on the course.
All entrance money to be paid at the time of entering or the entrance will not be taken.
All entries to be made to the clerk of the course on or before 12 o'clock noon, on Thursday, the 10th of April.
All Horses to be measured by the Stewards, on Thursday, the 17th April, between the hours of 9 and 10 A.M.
Weights of the Handicap to be published on or before the 12th of April, and declarations of non-acceptance to be made on or before the 14th.
The Committee will act as Stewards with the power to add one or more to their number when they may consider it necessary.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

Shanghae, 17th *April,* 1851.

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SHANGHAE, 19TH APRIL, 1851.

NOTICE.—During the restoration of Trinity Church, Divine Service is held in the Godown of J. White, Esq., *Wei-ke*. Hours of Service 11 o'clock A.M. and 3 P.M.

JOHN HOBSON,
Officiating Minister.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

Anonymous communications on matters of public policy, or general interest; will be thankfully received: as also any hints or suggestions for the improvement of our print, or in aid of our objects. Contributions duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will at all times receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

LATEST DATES.

England,	24th Janv.	Fort Philip,	17th Sept.
Calcutta,	12th Febv.	Sydney,	24th Nov.
Bombay,	19th Febv.	Amoy,	16th Mar.
Madras,	15th Febv.	Hongkong,	22d Mch.
Singapore,	10th March	Ningpo,	1st April
Penang,	8th March	New York,	13th Janv.
Batavia,	24th Febv.	San Francisco,	7th Febv.
Manila,	20th March	Sdwich. Islands,	10th Dec.

Since we went to Press, the *Albemarle* has sailed with a full cargo of tea and silk for London, and the *Success* from Liverpool, is reported at Woosung.

We have delayed the press, in order to give the reply of H. M.'s Consul, Rutherford Alcock, Esq., to the Letter of the British Chamber of Commerce, (inserted in our No. 36 of the *N.-C. Herald*,) upon the subject of Smuggling at this Port, and an acknowledgement of its receipt subsequently prepared by the Chairman. On account of the intervention of Good Friday, and the consequent suspension of business for that day, we shall be unable to go into the merits of the question in our present issue. We shall, therefore, merely state, that a Meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce was held on Thursday last, at which Messrs. Croom, Dallas, Hogg, Bowman, Macduff, and Moncreiff, were present, when the letter of Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, Rutherford Alcock, Esq., was laid before the Meeting, which is printed in our present issue, and to which we refer our readers.

Great preparations have been made for the Easter festivities, our Amateur performers purpose to give us a capital bill of fare in the Theatre Royal, on Monday Evening. We hear that the *Heir at Law*, and *High life below stairs*, are the pieces selected, and we doubt not our young friends will be in full feather and afford us much entertainment.

On Tuesday, and Thursday, the Spring Meeting is appointed to come off on the Old Course, there is promise of good sport, and we heartily wish them success.

A full attendance is expected on the occasion.

In our last number, we gave a translation of what we have long since heard described as Keying's prayer. Our Correspondent, *Aliquis*, disputes the correctness of that version, and has sent us another, which we publish in our issue of this day. Since the latter was in type, *Britannus*, has sent us his comments upon the same topic, which are also given in another part of our paper. We do not deem it necessary to reply to all the remarks he has deemed it fitting to indulge in upon this occasion. Our object is to place before the public such notices of China and Chinese Literature, Chinese customs and opinions, as come within our reach and the scope of our publication. The part we have taken with regard to the great polemical discussion of the day, will, we think, absolve us from abetting the particular views of any party upon the *vexata quæstio*, alluded to by *Britannus*; but, we can see no reason, why, we are to close our columns against translations of the current literature of the day, because, it may happen to involve the question whether *Shin*, or *Shang-Te*, be the more appropriate rendering of certain Chinese expressions, words, or ideas. With that question, we have already stated it to be our decided resolution not to meddle, but, we shall, as certainly, at all times feel quite open to discuss questions of general Literature, perfectly independent of such considerations. If, in giving *Sinensis*' translation, we have admitted an erroneous interpretation, we trust the version handed to us by *Aliquis*, will be found more in accordance with the ideas of *Britannus*, and those who take exception to the rendering of *Sinensis*. We, thus, have placed before our readers two translations of the celebrated Soliloquy of Keying, and hope, thereby, we shall have done our part to place the original fully and fairly before the public.

No. 32.

British Consulate,
Shanghae, 16th April, 1851.

Sir,—Your letter of the 2nd instant, conveying the sentiments of the Shanghae Chamber of Commerce as to the expediency and practicability of putting a stop to the smuggling at this Port, and the best means of effecting this most desirable object, I have received with pleasure and satisfaction. I am sorry that my absence should have occasioned even a temporary delay in sending a reply, but my readiness to meet you on this subject, to give the suggestions of the Chamber my best consideration, and cordially to co-operate with it by every means in my power to attain the end you have in view, could not for a moment be called in question. My opinion and views in respect to the whole system of illegal shipments, as it exists, are too well known; they have been too frequently and publicly expressed to render an official answer necessary to give the Chamber this assurance.

I have steadily refused, it is true, to take upon myself the responsibility, for which I had no warrant either in my Instructions or the Treaties, of superseding the Chinese Custom-house, and vicariously performing their duties. And with the full conviction that the attempt, if otherwise authorized, could not fail, under existing circumstances, to be prejudicial in the highest degree to British interests, and without benefit to the Chinese, there was little danger that either personalities or newspaper mis-representation of my acts and motives would lead me for a moment to deviate from the plain course before me. But I have not been the less interested in tracing the causes of these abuses, and seeking for an issue out of the difficulties which created. The evil you now bring under consideration has long therefore engaged my attention, anxiously and painfully, and the result has only been a firmer conviction that the remedy does not lie in the direction so blindly advocated elsewhere, and if I hitherto have had the satisfaction of knowing that in these views I was fully borne out by the approval of successive Plenipotentiaries on the spot, and of Her Majesty's Goverment at home, it is not less gratifying to me to know after all the discussion the whole question has undergone, that the Committee representing the Shanghae British Chamber of Commerce, the Members of which are in the best position for appreciating its real and practical bearing in connection with their own interests, and the Trade of the Port, so entirely concur with me, both as to the direction of any efforts to check the evil, and the nature of the measures generally which under the circumstances can alone promise good and satisfactory results.

These preliminary remarks seem to me due to the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, to whose sentiments and views on the subject of smuggling as it exists at this Port, I can so heartily respond, because although as little disposed as heretofore to undertake the proper business of the Chinese Custom-house or gratuitously perform the duty of Tidewaiters, I am sanguine in my estimate of the power inherent in the body of Merchants to render the Port in a great degree independent of a more vigilant and effective administration on the part of the Chinese, than I can hold out any hopes of obtaining; and I am now, as I have ever been, ready and anxious to contribute my best efforts, and to spare no exertion consistent with my position in relation to my own Government and that of the Chinese, to rid our trade and the Port of the mischievous influences, and the bad effects inevitably attending the prevalence of smuggling.

Whether this may best be effected by securing co-operation on the part of my colleagues, the Consuls of other nations here, and of the Chinese Authorities, towards giving effect to any general scheme for the prevention of smuggling, or by any other course is a subject for mature and careful consideration; but, once assured that the sense of the community and the assistance of the Chamber of Commerce may be counted upon in furtherance of the main object, I can apprehend no insuperable obstacle to its full attainment. *Without this*, I have long been thoroughly persuaded, in the absence of an effective Chinese Custom-house, or a direct and compulsory intervention of the British Government to supply its place, which I could not conscientiously recommend as a remedy for the evil, that all efforts of Her Majesty's Consul, or the Consuls of other nations combined, were not only likely to prove barren of good fruit, but actively injurious in proportion to the energy and goodfaith with which they were made. The spontaneous offer of co-operation from the Chamber of Commerce, upon which I very sincerely congratulate you as alike honourable to the Committee and beneficial to the community and trade at this Port, seems to me calculated to remove a host of difficulties, some of which were of a nature to baffle all mere official intervention.

With these general remarks I proceed to consider more in detail the observations and suggestions contained in your letter, as the result of the deliberations of the Committee.

You advert first to the difficulties which beset your path in respect to the direct intervention of the Chamber for the detection and repression of smuggling; difficulties, the existence of which I readily admit. More especially, in reference to the agency of the Committee in giving information, that proofs in a legal sense, are often, as experience has proved, far from easy of attainment, even in cases apparently the most notorious and publicly canvassed. Nor can I deny that some risk of loss to innocent parties, and of responsibility in a pecuniary view might in particular instances attach to those who should lodge an information. It is equally certain that unless similar informations could be lodged and with *like effect* against *all* vessels, whatever their nationality, the tendency of any effort in this direction would not be to check smuggling but rather to develope it more freely, and to effect the transfer of British Trade to any Foreign bottoms which could claim or enjoy such immunity a result so obvious, and at the same time so inexitable and disastrous to British Interests, that only wilful blindness could overlook it.

The cordial and active co-operation of the Chinese Authorities on the one hand, and the Consuls of different nations on the other would no doubt go far to lessen some of these difficulties, and there is reason to believe, so far as the latter expecially are concerned, that no insuperable obstacles would be experienced in pursuit of an object of such undoubted and generally recognised advantage to the whole community. As regards the Chinese Authorities they would probably not be backward to co-operate with the respective Consuls, so far as making seizures upon information and confiscating smuggled goods, are concerned, any more active vigilant effort to detect, and otherwise prevent such fraudulent transactions, might be more difficult of attainment; and perhaps under existing circumstances might be dispensed with. I think it might further be arranged with the consent of the Chinese Authorities that only the goods *actually smuggled* should be held liable to confiscation, if this were determined to be expedient.

In reference to the more specific measures the Committee suggest for the suppression of smuggling, these I perceive have reference, first, to the smuggling of Chinese *Exports*, and secondly, of British and Foreign *Imports*, a distinction rightly insisted upon, as, the same measures are not equally applicable to both.

As relates to the best means of putting an end to smuggling in *Exports* hence, I am glad to be able to state that the measures proposed by the Committee have already suggested themselves to me, and been laid before Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary for his sanction and approval, and I hope shortly to receive a favorable answer. I believe with you that they are well calculated to remedy much of the evil experienced.

The *Imports* present greater difficulties and in reference to the detail of measures which may best secure the end in view, it appears to me that those indicated, however well devised in other respects, to a certain degree presuppose the command of a tolerably efficient Custom-house administration, which has no existence. The farming the duties by the Chinese Government at a just amount to the Taoutae, in accordance with their own usage, seems to offer upon the whole perhaps the best remedy the nature of the circumstances will admit; and this also some time back I strongly urged upon the attention of Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary as a measure of great expediency if it could by any exercise of our influence be effected.

Upon this, however, as upon other points connected with the subject under consideration, I shall be glad to meet a deputation from the Chamber, as there are various details it will be needful to keep carefully in view in determining the best course to be pursued; and renewing my since congratulations on the useful course now entered upon by the Chamber of Commerce, which I trust no temporary difficulties or discouragements will ever induce them to abandon.—I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
Consul.

To
A. F. Croom, Esq.,
Chairman of the Shanghae British Chamber of Commerce,
Shanghae.

Shanghae, *April 17th*, 1851.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, in reply to mine of 28th ultimo.

The subject being of such vital importance to all engaged in the Trade of this Port, I lost no time in calling a Meeting of the Shanghae British Chamber of Commerce, and laying it before them.

The Committee request me to thank you for the suggestion contained in your letter, that a Deputation should wait upon you to discuss details; but they are unanimously of opinion that it would be preferable, if equally agreeable to you, to correspond, as being the best means of bringing the proceedings of the Authorities, both Foreign and Chinese, and of the Committee, to the notice of those on the spot interested in the question, as well as those elsewhere, equally concerned, and the Committee hope their proposal in this respect will meet your approval.

The co-operation of the Committee being now secured, and (I believe I am right in saying) the bulk of the Merchants in the Port being also favorably inclined towards any measures that may be adopted to suppress smuggling, the Committee now await your further communication as to the details best adapted to secure the end in view.

Begging you will accept the thanks of the Committee for the promptness displayed in replying to my letter of 28th ultimo.—I have the honor to remain, sir, your most obedient servant,

A. F. CROOM,
Chairman to the Shanghae British Chamber of Commerce.

To
Rutherford Alcock, Esq.,
Her Britannic Majesty's Consul,
Shanghae.

PEKIN REPORTER.

SUMMARY AND EXTRACTS.

No. 160, January 14th and 15th, 1851.

The Imperial Rescripts herein given are all in reply to memorials from *Kwangse* regarding the rebellion, commanding the High Authorities of that Province to continue their exterminative measures and not to cease their vigilance on account of momentary successes, and directing the Imperial Commissioner to report upon a proposed temporary exemption of the disturbed districts from taxation.

No. 161, January 16th and 17th, 1851.

His Majesty by Special Proclamation forbids for the future all private correspondence whatsoever among officers of all ranks in the Government service, as it "only gives additional facilities to bribery and corruption."

In a second Special Proclamation written at the suggestion of *Luh Keenying*, Viceroy of *Keangnan*, who brings to notice the universal prevalence of heretical doctrines throughout the Empire, His Majesty Commands the Provincial Authorities to cause a work on the true Principles of Rectitude, composed by the Imperial Pen, to be generally read in all colleges, schools, and families, to counteract the pernicious influences of strange and false teachings.

His Majesty directs the expence of breaking the ice at *Tungchow* to enable the *Keangse* Grain junks to pass through, amounting to the sum of 2,300 taels, together with some 5,965 taels expended in cartage of the grain, to be charged to the officers of the grain department, through whose negligence the delay was caused that led to this unnecessary expenditure.

In a rescript to a memorial of *Luh Keenying*, Viceroy of *Keangnan* and *Keangse*, His Majesty accedes to his suggestion to transport by sea to *Teentsin*, 72,000 pecuils of white rice due for the year 1850, by the three departments of *Soochow foo*, *Sungkeang foo*, and *Changchow foo*, and the district of *Tungchow* in *Keangsoo*, at the same rate of freight and charges as was allowed for the sea transport of grain for 1846.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Sir,—Having observed in your last issue a Chinese document, purporting to be a copy of Keying's prayer, in which there are various inaccuracies, I beg leave to forward you a more correct copy of the original, as it was received from Fuhchow. The translation given by your Correspondent, who, though calling himself *Sinensis*, is not I presume a Chinese, can hardly be considered so good an authority as one made by a real Chinese, who ought to be best acquainted with his own language, and whose style in English will not suffer by a comparison with that of your Correspondent.—Your's,

Aliquis.

TRANSLATION OF KEYING'S PRAYER BY A CHINESE.

A prayer to the Spirit [the *Shin*] of Heaven, with a preface to it, made by Keying, the Governor of the provinces Kwang-Tung and Kwang-Se.

According to the dictionary of Kang-he, Jesus is called the Saviour of the world by the Western nations. The books which are translated by the people of the West, speak very fully of his acts; the chief things his religion teaches are to worship the Spirit [or Spirits, i.e. of Heaven], and to repent of sins, saying that in the world there is only this one creating Spirit of Heaven, who is able to govern all things, and is omnipresent and omniscient; that he looked down upon the earth, pitied all the living, and sent Jesus, the son of *Te* [i.e. *Shang-Te*-or God], down to be born in the net of dust [i.e. this troubled world], to give himself up to death in order to save the world; That he came to life again after death, with many other wonderful acts; and That whosoever believes in him, must not worship idols, whether in public places, or in the closet, but must wash his heart, repent of his faults, and kneel down and worship the creating Spirit in the air, confessing his sins, and asking for happiness. This is the sum of this religion. Last year, I was sent out as Commissioner into these two Yuè provinces, and received the Imperial orders to invite to their duty, and give repose to, all the foreigners. Embracing this opportunity, I examined into the religion practised by the western people, to see whether it is right or wrong, depraved or good. When I had looked forwards and backwards (i. e. investigated the subject), and knew that what they propagate is really good in every respect, it was right that I should make this known to His Majesty, and request him not to drive or root it out, in order to show his tender Kindness to foreigners. It so happened that Mr. Le, a friend in my office (i. e. a private Secretary or Counsellor) mentioned to me himself, that, being sick last winter, he had no help from the *Kwei* and *Shin* (i. e. the inferior and superior Spirits), nor from the doctors and diviners. Happening to hear of the praying for happiness preached by the people of the West, he knocked his head and prayed, calling on the Spirit of Heaven and the name of Jesus, and he got well the next day. After this, whatever he asked was granted, and he therefore requested me to make a prayer recording the wonderful efficacious influence, (i. e. which he had experienced), in order to its being examined by those who desire to widen their knowledge, and pick up all that has hitherto escaped observation.

Only the Spirit [or Spirits], who opened the heavens and expanded the universe, is [or are] impartial, overshadowing all things, stimulating all souls, compassionating all people, looking down upon the earth, hearing all things, seeing all things; great are his [or their] merits, which have been manifested from the remotest antiquity. Alas! all ye living ones, who know not the spiritual Lord; filled with food and warmed with clothes, ye are ungrateful for his gifts. Being crafty, deceitful, covetous, and passionate, ye are willing to suffer under his wrath—the troubles of death, and the pains and punishment of the dark world. I wish that the men of this world would apply themselves to repentance of heart. That upon the good doer happiness will descend, is the moral declaration of all ages. Worship the Spirit [or Spirits] therefore from henceforth, that whatever ye ask he [or they] may grant; delivering you from everlasting punishment and saving you from the misery of sin. The Spirit [or Spirits] comes [or come], bringing upon you all happiness. May he [or they] accept this!

Shanghae, 15th April, 1851.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Sir,—I observe in your last number, that you have given unusual prominence to a Chinese document which you state to have been extracted from a work by Keying, and you hazard a conjecture that the degradation of that statesman was closely connected with the avowal therein contained of his concurrence in the truths of christianity.

I will not refer to the authenticity of the paper further than to remark that it has yet to be proved, every effort to procure a copy of the work having (I understand) hitherto failed, nor will I touch upon your inference, except to observe that it is in no way a warrantable one from the premises. Permit me, however, to enquire whether, in inserting the paper with its translation, your object was honestly to congratulate your readers upon the interesting fact that Keying is in possession of truthful information touching the Christian Religion, or, to abet your friend *Sinensis* in forcing upon us that translation, in order to forward some favorite, perhaps erroneous, dogma of his own, with regard to the rendering of certain Chinese Characters, hitherto a subject of hot controversy. If the latter was your intention, why not have had the generosity to inform your readers at the sametime that certain terms contained in the original receive various renderings from the sinologues of the day, according as they advocate the one or the other view, of the *vexata quæstio*? For my own part, I have no doubt of the intentions of *Sinensis*, and it is my firm opinion (in which I am confident that I shall be supported by the majority in the foreign community,) that, as a party uninterested in the controversy, and of course not conversant with its merits, it would have been but just in you to have informed your readers that you were unable to venture any opinion upon the particular rendering which you have published. I believe, however, that you were ignorant of the decided part you adopted in giving the public this translation; but I would respectfully advise you, for the future, before favouring your readers with Chinese documents such as this, and their translations, to consult some of your friends who are well advanced in the language and interested in the discussions relating thereto, so that you may not, ignorantly or unwittingly, offend the literary taste of such friends, or introduce to the notice of most of your readers a topic with logomachies, on which, through other channels, they have been already surfeited *ad timorem et nauseam*. I am sir, your obedient servant,

Britannus.

DISQUISITION RESPECTING THE MARITIME TRADE WITH CANTON.

BY SEAOU LING-YU,
Mayor of Tsing-ho.

(Concluded from No. 35.)

Opium, or as it is sometimes called Yapeen, and originally Ofooyung comes

from a kingdom subject to England. The poppy from which it is produced has leaves like the indigo plant and seed resembling the egg-plant, each stem merely bearing two or three seed-vessels. When ripe, an incision in the skin is made with a knife in the evening, so as to form a small opening from which an oily secretion exudes. In the morning this is collected, dipped in water for an instant, then taken out and placed aside in a vessel. The leaves are taken and dried in the sun; then reduced to powder and mixed with the former ingredient; by care in adjusting the proportion of leaf dust, the article being brought to a state of perfection. One half leaf-dust is put to one half of the oily matter, and afterwards it is made up into balls and wrapped in the leaves.* There are three kinds, called respectively, the Company's, the white skin and red skin. The Company's is best, the white skin the next, and the red skin the lowest quality. This article was unknown here in the early ages, it having been introduced into China during the Ming dynasty, when Kung Yun-lin in the 'Physician's Mirror,' gave a receipt for making pills compounded of opium and glutinous rice, which were to cure every kind of disease, and to which he gave the name of the "One-grain golden Anodyne." Le Sse-chin in the introduction to the *Pun Tsaou* Herbal, says this drug is commonly used in the haunts of debauchery. During the reign of Yung Ching, Neen He-yaou published his "Collection of prescriptions of verified excellence," in which opium is frequently spoken of, but smoking it is never once mentioned.

Now pipes are made of bamboo, ornamented, some with porcelain and some with silver; the drug is taken out of a small box in grains or pills; a light is then applied and the inhalation carried on, the smoker reclining on a pillow, till he drops off into unconsciousness. This practise having commenced towards the end of the reign of Kien Lung, the number of consumers gradually increased, till the accession of Kea King, who issued strict prohibitions against it; but although down to the present day, no one has remained ignorant on this point, the custom has grown to that state, that it cannot now be controlled.

Opium smokers are in the habit of reclining in pairs right and left on a couch, with a lamp between each pair; when like the two horns of the water caltrops, their sympathies mutually flow, completely dispelling every feeling of rivalry or ill-will. This is called 'Opening a lamp.' In the course of time, they are attacked with internal disease, and are obliged to smoke at stated periods, which is called, 'The smoke complaint.' If the patient does not smoke when the complaint comes on, his limbs become languid, running commences at the eyes and nose, and he is incapable of holding himself erect for an instant; but as soon as he has inhaled a few mouthfuls of smoke, his animal spirits quickly return, and this is called, 'Outstepping the complaint.' Where the disease is deeprooted, it is necessary to use three or four mace daily, but in slighter cases, a few candareens will do. The victims are attacked with feebleness and debility in the prime of life, and in their early days, they begin to droop. The strength of their sinews suddenly decays, their energy becomes exhausted and they wither away. Such is the fate of the opium smoker.

This drug was first introduced at Macao, and next taken to Whampoa. In the first year of the present reign (Taou Kwang), it was severely prohibited, when the ships removed to the anchorage at Lintin, in the district of Singan, there being free passage thence in every direction, and which must be passed by all navigators of the outer seas, coming from Fuhkien, Tientsin, Keangse and Chekeang, and where more than ten thousand of the egg-boat people and fishermen about the island make their living by trading in the article. About the third or fourth year of Taou Kwang, there were five or six receiving ships stationed there. The former governor-general Yuen Yuen secretly memorialized the emperor that these might be held in check for a short time, with the future intention of completely cutting them off. At a later period there were seventeen or eighteen ships, which remained there from year to year, to receive the fresh arrivals of the drug; when the foreign ships came rushing in by the Luh-mun pass, turned round by the Keaou-mun, bearing their freight onwards to Shin-tsing† at Whampoa, where it is deposited in dark cellars, whence there are fast-crabs that take it away to be retailed at Yaou-kow‡ at the provincial city. These contraband opium cutters§ are each manned with several tens of sturdy youths, who ply their oars swift as flight, being armed to the teeth with guns and other weapons. Of late the barbarian tea merchants of Macao, passing to and from the provincial city, have engaged all kinds of vessels in their traffic, and thus further spread abroad the Yaou-kow trade. When the ships from Tientsin, Fuhkien, and Chekeang come to the provincial capital for commerce, they bargain for the drug at the receiving ships. Besides these, there are the tribute ships, and the vessels in the employ of the high officers, who privately smuggle it round the peak, to what amount annually is not known. All these are opium purchasers.

The Company's opium is most used in Canton, and the white skin in the other provinces. Every package of white opium contains three pounds and is valued at twenty-one to twenty-two dollars; but when the Yaou-kow commission, and the customary expenses are deducted, the western barbarians only get about thirteen to fourteen dollars; when the price is very low and it only fetches thirteen to fourteen dollars the package, the barbarians obtain about eight or nine. The annual sale being about a million packages, the barbarians realize on an average thirteen million dollars; the surplus seven eight, four or five million, as the case may be, have to be added, because there are sailors to be paid, the cruising guard-ships have to be paid, the custom-house officers have to be paid, the military guard has to be paid, and the various officials and local authorities have all to be paid by the Yaou-kow merchants, out of the returns they derive from the opium; but as there is a general scramble to obtain this highly prized article, the dealer is enabled to secure his profit by the sale. The injury inflicted by this drug is immense, but those engaged in the traffic are implacable; they come from a great distance and the profits they obtain are large; the people employed are numerous and they are of perverse dispositions; so that when laws are promulgated respecting this matter, they are just so many empty forms. The stem of the matter is deeply rooted and is working its way throughout the empire like a woodlouse.

Some have said 'That as the goods brought by the foreign ships are deposited in these receiving ships, should they be afterwards prohibited, the customs would be become pitiably reduced.' But in the time of the greatest prosperity, the customs only amount to a million and odd dollars, while the money drained to pay for the opium exceeds ten millions; why should we be so anxious about the lighter and forget that which is more important? Now our wealth becoming exhausted, our people dispirited and their manners degenerated, till at last a spirit of indolence is diffused among our brave warriors and chosen troops, those whose office it is to counsel the sovereign, ought to use every means to rescue the country from destruction. Then as there is something to be retained, there is also something to forego, and if we grasp the branch and let the stem go, if we grasp the false and forego the sincere, the result will speedily appear; if our commerce is carried on by deceit, wait for ten years more and we shall witness the effect of such policy.

In the maritime province of Canton, there are seven fishermen to every three agriculturists, the land being insufficient to provide food for the population throughout its length and breadth, so that they have to depend upon annual supplies from Kwei-loo and Woo-sin in Quangse. If there should happen to be a year of dearth in Quangse, then the market would be shut against them in those quarters, and the price of rice in Canton would gradually rise, until the lower people would find difficulty in being able to obtain a mouthful. But foreign rice is produced in Manila, a country to the south of Fuhkien and Canton, where the soil is so rich and the waters so fertile, that they reap their harvests without ploughing their fields, rice and millet being sold for a few cents the pecul. From thence by sea to Canton only occupies six or seven days, and rice is imported by every vessel trading to that city. In the eighth year of Kien Lung, an imperial edict was issued, announcing that all traders bringing foreign goods to Fuhkien, Canton and other provinces, should only pay half the usual duties on their goods, upon condition that they brought ten thousand peculs of rice each; and that if they brought five thousand peculs, three tenths of the duties should be remitted; but this rice must be sold at the fair market price, that a public distribution might be made among the necessitous. Those in authority looked up to the far-sighted policy of this sage monarch, who being unceasingly engaged in studying the prosperity of his people, clearly perceived that by removing the restrictions with regard to the Southern Ocean, he would be enabled to hold a check upon the foreigners, and cause the whole empire to contribute to the wealth of the imperial house. Not that he depended on the custom-house dues; nor was bartering Tea and Rhubarb against their broadcloths, camlets, clocks, and such useless articles to be compared to furnishing the means of subsistence for the people; but this illustrious enactment was based upon calculations, involving the welfare of the multitude to a remote period. However the chiefs of the custom-house officers, applying themselves altogether to the acquirement of gain, in order to fill their private coffers, not being content with this state of things, during the lapse of time, the ancient law gradually fell into disuse.

From the eleventh year of Kea King, all vessels bringing rice to the port of Canton, were only released from the payment of port charges, while a special decree was issued, that they should leave without cargo; whereupon the profits of the barbarian merchants being thus cut off, the arrivals of rice suddenly diminished.

In the fourth year of Taou Kwang the governor-general Yuen petitioned the emperor, "That all the barbarian ships which only brought rice to Canton, should have a remittance of their tonnage dues and port charges, the grain which they brought being deposited in the foreign warehouses for retail; when they might take their departure with a cargo of goods which should pay full duties." This request having been acceded to, there were forthwith imports of more than a hundred thousand peculs annually, at Whampoa and Macao. But the ships of the different nations that brought rice to this province all belonged to small traders, while there were none of the great barbarian capitalists engaged in the speculation. As to ships that brought three to four thousand or one to two thousand peculs of rice, as it might happen to be, although they were allowed to take an export cargo, yet they derived little benefit from it; for the profits from the rice being very small, and the duties paid, the same as before, the exemption from the customary charges on entering the port, which was at first about enough to cover the export duties, at length became insufficient to afford a remuneration. When the governor Yuen sent in his address to the sovereign, he did so, merely relying on the counsel of the district magistrates, not having clearly examined and reported on the liberal remittance of duties, on all goods brought by the rice vessels, which took place in the eighth year of Kien Lung. Therefore the result of his policy was to induce the barbarian ships to arrive year by year, but not to cause an abundant supply of foreign rice; the effect being felt in the provincial city, but not throughout the whole province. If a season occurred, when the early crop of rice only reached six tenths of the annual consumption, and a severe drought continuing through the autumn and winter, the later crop did not reach three tenths, the year following was one of scarcity with regard to the necessaries of life. Now if we examine the record of the years of Kien Lung and Kea King, we find that the merchants were ordered to go and buy foreign rice, and bring it to Canton for retail distribution; when the price was so reduced that the year of scarcity was infallibly converted into one of plenty. But although this expedient might prove successful for a short time, it is not calculated to work well for a permanency. Accordingly let the emperor be memorialized respecting the working of the ancient statute, passed in the eighth year of Kien Lung, when the foreign maritime barbarian vessels, bearing rice to Canton, to the exclusion of every other kind of goods, every ship that brought to the amount of five thousand peculs, received a remittance of three tenths of the duties on the export cargo, and every ship that brought ten thousand peculs, had its export duties reduced one half: let those vessels which only bring about five thousand peculs be subject to the regulation passed in the fourth year of Taou Kwang, granting a release from all port charges on entering, but not remitting any of the export duties, and so we may extend the imperial benevolence by throwing light on these measures. Thus the foreign grain would be imported in great abundance, and the funds of the custom-house would be compensated by the great quantity in store.

But some will say, "The subjects of the celestial empire must not be so dependent on foreign supplies, as to render it needful to forego the custom-house charges, to the injury of the public revenue."

Now let us take for example Tea and Horses, which are articles of commerce in the north-western provinces. In bartering our country teas for foreign horses, it cannot be said that our military are dependent on the barbarians for their equipments. By keeping up an interchange of commodities, with their countries, instead of leaving our native produce to rot, we receive a constant supply of the various productions of these same countries, and thus, as it were, convert their accumulated stocks into our own stores. By such extremely enlightened policy, our object is attained without scheming.

With respect to the fixed revenue of the Canton custom-house, it must furnish annually nine hundred thousand taels of silver to the public treasury; but when this sum is forwarded year by year, there is always a surplus of four or five hundred thousand taels. The principal part of this sum is raised upon goods imported and exported by the English merchant ships. Now the occupation of the people of England has always been the fabrication of fine wove stuffs, and were it not for China, they would have no market for the broadcloths, camlets, calicoes, yarn, thread and such kind of goods which they manufacture. Foreign rice is produced in Manila and some other places merely occuping a diminutive portion of the earth's surface, more than fifty thousand *le* distant from England. If the ports are opened for foreign rice duty free, and the export duties at the same time reduced, it is only the Javanese and American barbarians, who when they hear the news, will take advantage of it to any great extent, and not above five or six tenths of these; for the English barbarian population certainly cannot relinquish their weaving and devote themselves to trading in rice. Thus then the import of broadcloths and camlets being the same as usual, the duties on goods exported will prevent any deficiency in the customs at the end of the year; nor will there be occasion to apprehend any material difference. But even if there should be a trifling diminution, it will only be so much put into the pockets of the people, and as such prove a safeguard against vagrancy, and economize the funds of the agricultural officers, the abundance of the lower people being sufficient to supply what is lacking on the part of those in office. Measures of permanent efficacy, and well-advised schemes for the pacification of our borders, such as these, can no more be compared with the grasping avarice of the mere money hunter, than long can be likened to short.

Some again object that, "Rice is not a foreign production, but is purchased on the borders of our own country, and when there is such a concourse of shipping, they all come freighted with opium."

Now this is merely a groundless rumour set afloat by the people belonging to the preventive service, in order to cast an impediment in the way of good government, that so they may carry out their own private views. But if they are ignorant of the difference of taste between the native and foreign rice, how do they suppose the foreigners are able to undersell the natives? Besides, at the Lintin receiving ships, the foreigners carry on a trade in the drug themselves, and when there is no market for foreign rice, is it likely the trading vessels will bring nothing else? In the "Great Model," it is said "Of the eight points of government, the first is Provisions and the second Merchandise."‖ Hence when commerce is active, food is abundant, and when their business is transacted, the foreigners take their departure; each one having his wants supplied. Of all plans for aiding the sovereign in the government of the empire, none surpasses this. Thus it rests entirely with the magistrates of the empire, diligently to enquire into the secret influences affecting the welfare of the population. Such is a development of my views.

Note by Wei Yuen of Shaou-yang.

I find on examining the preceding discussion on foreign rice, that the writer only mentions Manila, and takes no notice of Siam, Singapore and Batavia, from which places there are annual imports of rice; nor does he seem to be aware, that there is a remittance of the tenth part of the duty, for those ships bringing from one to two thousand peculs. From the time of Kang He, till that of Kien Lung, the imperial favour has also been several times displayed in granting buttons of rank to the rice merchants. In the descriptions of Manila and Siam, forming part of the section "On neighbouring countries," in the "Imperial complete examiner," this subject is lucidly entered into.

* See Medhurst's Shoo-king, page 200, and Noel's Ethics Sinenses, page 246.

* See the Hae Luh (Maritime Record.) *(Chinese note.)*

† 深井 (Shin-tsing, literally the deep well), is the name of a place. *(Chinese note.)*

‡ 窰口 *Yaou-kow* literally, the kiln's mouth, an establishment where the opium is stored and prepared for use. (See Portfolio Chinoiserie, p. 177.)

§ Also called Scrambling Dragons. *(Chinese note.)*

‖ See Medhurst's Shoo-king, page 200, and Noel's Ethics Sinenses, page 246.

A Native Luehou or Pic Nic at the Sandwich Islands.

This morning we were all up early preparing for our start to the mountains; a spot being selected by some native chiefs who intended giving a grand feast in return for our previous entertainment of them. Our ship lay lashed broadside on to the Jetty; at this time we were living on board, finding it equally convenient as boarding on shore. We had ordered horses for a party of eight to be along-side shortly after day-light, which true to promise, not only were there enough, but some fifty or more were brought down for our inspection; for an hour or two all was bustle and excitement, the natives seeing so many horses along-side the ship, naturally judged something extraordinary was about taking place, and many hundreds came to witness our departure. Having satisfied ourselves as to our horses, as likewise our attendants and guides who numbered some twelve more, we at length got fairly started.

Our road lay, after clearing the town, principally over rugged rock, at times running along precipices extremely difficult for our horses to maintain their footing; the least false step would have hurled us to the depth of several hundred feet! at other times we were in lovely vallies or passing through thickly wooded groves, and then again, wading through rapid streams formed by the constant rush of water down the mountain-sides. After some two or three hours' ride, we arrived at a spot commanding a view of our appointed place of rendezvous; such a sight once seen can never be effaced from memory.

The various groups of natives, men and women who had been invited, dressed in their many coloured and fantastic dress; horsemen appearing in the distance, or every second emerging through thethickel, all bent to the scene of festivity, brought your imagination rather to scenes of romance, than of vivid reality. The spot selected appeared as though formed by nature to make man happy, without even the good things that were to grace our board.

Adjoining a grass-house placed upon a ledge of rock, and surrounded by high mountain scenery, we spread our mats upon the ground, shaded by the widely spread boughs of innumerable fruit trees, which grew luxuriantly around; having also close along-side a beautiful waterfall, under which, not only foreigners but natives, seemed to enjoy the luxury of a bath after their long ride.

Upon our arrival we found the cooks already at their work; holes were dug in the ground, fires made therein and afterwards filled up with stones; these were allowed to get quite hot. The pigs intended for roasting were now prepared in the following manner: they, having been killed and cleaned, were cut open and stuffed with yams, bananas, fowls, cabbages, &c., &c., and finally with hot stones, they were then carefully wrapped up in plantain leaves and placed beneath the hot stones, in the hole originally dug, and the whole were covered again with the leaves of the plantain; and to keep up a constant steam, water was from time to time poured over them. In this way cooking by the natives is always performed, and to judge from the manner in which it was served up, streaming upon the wooden platters, and the delicacy of the various dishes; I feel convinced it can scarcely be surpassed by any of the newly invented arts of cookery. Some fifty or sixty in all, sat down and a gayer scene I have seldom met with. We were all seated upon the grass, each and every one helping himself, frequently five or six men and women twirling their fingers into the same calabash of poey*; however, all came to enjoy themselves, and each did so after their own fashion.

But the return home now became the worst part, a heavy shower of rain had fallen during the day, and many parts of the road had become slippery and dangerous. Besides which, the natives, at any time not particularly abstemious where spirits are to be obtained, had on this occasion imbibed an over-share; and as every one had to go home on horseback, many were the unlucky falls sustained; however, we all arrived safe on board, when feeling myself thoroughly tired from the exertions of the day, I turned in and soon fell asleep. W.

* Poey is the native name of a dish formed of Taro, a vegetable similar to the yam.

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

April 15, Trent,	for	London.
„ 17, Menam,	„	Hongkong.
„ 17, Horatio, (Am.)	„	Hongkong.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

During the Week ending 17th April, 1851.

Although much rain has fallen during the past week, the crops continue to look very promising. In the vicinity, to the north of Shanghae, a field of oats, an unusual sight, was observed in full ear. The average temperature of the past week has been only 57°. 5°., the corresponding week in 1850 having an average of 60°. 0°.

TABLE

MEAN DAILY READINGS

OF

BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

April.		Barometer.		Thermometer.		Wind.		Rain.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850
11	F.	29.92	30.10	62.	59.5	N.E. to S.W.	N.W.	0.00	0.12
12	S.	29.81	30.03	63.5	59.	S.	W.N.W.	0.00	0.08
13	S.	30.00	30.14	63.5	61.	N.W.	N. to N.N.W.	0.00	0.00
14	M.	30.05	30.05	65.	61.	N.E.	S.E.	0.47	0.02
15	Tu.	30.24	29.88	65.	60.	N.E.	S.S.W. to S.S.E.	0.44	0.00
16	W.	30.30	29.94	60.	60.5	N.E.	N.W.	0.00	0.34
17	Th.	30.43	30.12	55.	54.5	N.W.	N.N.E. to N.E.	0.30	0.03
							Total	1.19	1.49

Shanghae, 18th April, 1851.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
April 13	Contest	H. M. B.		Hon. J. Spencer	Cruize			
,, 14	Dido	B. schr.	31	Leisch	Ningpo		Sundries	Captain.
,, 17	Androklos	Danish bq	378	Boysen	London	Dec. 3	General	Lindsay & Co.

PASSENGERS—per *Contest*, R. Alcock, Esq., H. B. M. Consul, and F. Parish, Esq.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
April 14	Trent	B. barque	236	Peterkin	London	Teas, &c.	Lindsay & Co.
,, 15	Menam	B. barque	472	Maxton	Hongkong	Teas, &c.	Lindsay & Co.
,, 15	Horatio	A. ship	465	Crocker	Hongkong	Teas, &c.	Bull, Nye & Co.
,, 17	Dido	B. schr.	31	Leisch	Ningpo	Sundries	Captain.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Albemarle	Feb. 28	B. ship	704	Trivett	Dent, Beale & Co.	London	20th Instant
Alverton	Mar. 3	B. barque	409	Buckland	Smith, Kennedy & Co.	Repairing	
Androklos	Apr. 17	Danish bq	378	Boysen	Lindsay & Co.		
Anne Jane	Mar. 30	B. ship	357	Fawcett	Smith, Kennedy & Co.		
Carrington	Jan. 21	A. ship	597	Abbot	Bull, Nye & Co.	New York	To-day
Corcyra	Mar. 29	B. brig	164	Stevenson	Gilman, Bowman & Co.		
John Baring	Mar. 28	A. ship	529	Hussey	Wolcott, Bates & Co.		
Sidney	Mar. 24	B. schr.	206	Wild	Lindsay & Co.	Repairing	

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessels.	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Clown	Woosung	B. brig	152	D'Bussche	P. & D. N. Camajee & Co.
Emily Jane	,,	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent & Co.
Folkstone	,,	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Masden	,,	B. bark	236	Chape	F. S. & N. M. Lungrana.
Mastiff	,,	B. brig	148	Anderson	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Time	,,	B. sr.	110	Lacy	P. P. Cama & Co.
Science	,,	A. ship	388	Roundy	Russell & Co.
Snipe	,,	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard & Co.
William	,,	B. brig	130	Dulns	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
William the IV	,,	B. bark	176	Thomson	Lindsay & Co.
William Hughes	,,	A. brig	250	*Laid up*	Russell & Co.

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per *Trent*, for London:—
233,338 lbs. Congou.
34 bales Hemp.

Per *Menam*, for Canton:—
350,000 lbs. Congou.
6,350 pices Grey Shirtings.
1,000 ,, Woollens.
850 ,, Long Ells.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*.—Propontis.
Liverpool.—Duilius, Ken, and Success.
Hongkong.—Island Queen, and Mazeppa.

VESSEL LOADING.

At *Liverpool*.—Duchess of Lancaster.

TABLE

Showing the Import *and* Export Duties *on British Trade, and* Tonnage Dues *on British Vessels; paid to the Chinese Government, at the Port of* Shanghae *during the following Years 1843 a 1849.*

	Duties.	Tonnage Dues.	Total Taels.
1843,	24,101-9-9-0	985-0-0-0	25,086-9-9-0
1844,	138,595-5-7-2		138,595-5-7-2
1845,	444,668-5-7-9	7,114-4-0-0	451,782-9-7-9
1846,	483,658-5-8-8	5,349-9-0-0	489,008-4-8-8
1847,	561,253-5-9-4	6,126-3-0-0	567,379-8-9-4
1848,	456,384-7-8-4	5,959-5-0-0	462,344-2-8-4
1849,	603,480-4-1-7	9,580-9-0-0	613,061-3-1-7
Total,	2,712,143-5-2-4	35,116-0-0-0	2,747,259-5-2-4

Export of Silk Piece Goods from Shanghae to United States, for the Year ending 30th June, 1850.

Pongees,	35,920 pieces
Pongee Handkerchiefs,	8,812 ,,
Crapes,	695 ,,
Sarsnets,	2,534 ,,
Fancy Silks and Satins,	2,509 ,,
Raw Silk,	415 bales = 332 peculs

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons Yards	Colored Cottons Yards	Printed Cottons Yards	Woollens Pieces	Long Ells Pieces	Worsted Pieces	Coals Tons	Iron Tons
Success,	Liverpool	331	Oct. 26	2,373,100	..	271,400	682	..	200	..	..
Duilius,	Liverpool	327	,, 10	1,783,792	306,571	..	2,219	800	71	..	..
Ken,	Liverpool		Jany. 18	2,156,560	22,040	..	60	..	..	..	..

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	H. Muey and Pouchong	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1844-45,	..	..	..	..	..	3,036,803	..	..	..	..	..	..	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
Year 1845-46,	8,027,807	610,826	6,849	27,104	53,479	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,682	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,191
Year 1846-47,	8,957,080	361,348	11,045	98,566	151,441	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
Year 1847-48,	11,441,440	341,396	3,571	7,689	42,942	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,594	1,385,243	455,372	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49,	11,163,686	593,322	..	3,753	92,676	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
Year 1849-50,	15,422,745	1,125,396	35,816	..	25,300	16,609,257	550,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,509,543	683,548	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	H. Muey and Pouchong	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	3,571	5,289	11,622	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	..	..	85,523	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,981	595,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363	15,915
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,503	33,986	[illegible]	..	13,320,614	18,455	114,095	..	137,602	228,607	48,121	546,883	13,867,497	13,167

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES.

Season	Congou	Souchong	Pouchong	Oolong	Total Black	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	108,061	118,575	..	..	226,636	755,559	122,866	246,009	104,267	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	..
Year 1848-49,	146,058	468,490	1,709	..	616,257	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	187,697	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
Year 1849-50,	812,536	836,293	..	..	1,648,829	2,298,611	190,753	554,026	181,748	466,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	411

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1848-49,	33,677,570	..	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,228
Year 1849-50,	39,352,209	..	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	..	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	..	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,134
Year 1849-50, Increase,	5,674,630	..	..	751,694	321,499	..	..	916,369	7,664,192	..	..	..	..	..	1,184,634	..	6,861,38[illegible]	..
Year 1849-50, Decrease,	..	..	150,097	..	..	220,580	117,183	..	..	99,562	49,287	49,246	993,862	307,623	..	314,946	..	1,094

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn*, *Sarah Trotman*, and *Palmyra*

EXPORTS COASTWISE, from 1st JULY, 1850, to Date.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou	Souchong	Flowery Pekoe	Total Black.	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green.	Total Pounds.	Silk. Bales	Silk. Cases	Silk Piece Goods.	Nankeens. Pieces	Nankeens. Cases
1 Vessel		1850—	*July Total*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	611	..	87	..	..
3 ,,			*Aug.* ,,	147,520	..	..	147,520	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	147,520	263	65	481	..	..
4 ,,			*Sep.* ,,	367,840	13,310	..	381,150	..	53,810	..	49,430	15,300	5,170	123,710	504,860	15	..	148	..	..
1 ,,			*Oct.* ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	50	..	..	19
3 ,,			*Nov.* ,,	..	..	..	..	..	41,000	20,700	70,200	20,300	3,700	155,900	155,900	371	..	..	6,000	..
2 ,,			*Dec.* ,,	271,370	..	900	272,270	31,557	..	2,000	..	..	..	33,557	305,827	29	..	..	23,000	..
4 ,,		1851—	*Jany.* ,,	316,739	..	14,512	331,251	27,533	50,893	7,200	120,000	2,000	2,000	209,626	540,877	..	..	63	33,500	..
				1,103,469	13,310	15,412	1,132,191	59,090	145,703	29,900	239,630	37,600	10,870	522,793	1,654,984	1,314	115	779	62,500	19
Mandarin,	776	Feb. 22	Hongkong	60,500	..	..	60,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60,500	30	..	..	..	8
Total from 1st July, 1850, to 22nd Feby., 1851,				1,163,969	13,310	15,412	1,192,691	59,090	145,703	29,900	239,630	37,600	10,870	522,793	1,715,484	1,344	115	779	62,500	27

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou	Souchong	Pekoe Flowery & Hungmuey	Oolong	Sorts	Black Total Pounds	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Green Total Pounds	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Nankeens Pieces	Silk Piece Goods Packages	Hemp Bales
3 Vessels,		1850—	*July Total*	888,800	..	9,200	..	..	898,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	898,000	1,667	..	..	..
9 ,,			*Aug.* ,,	3,407,611	89,100	77,693	..	..	3,574,404	..	..	1,670	9,684	2,343	550	14,247	3,588,651	2,332	16,000	8	914
3 ,,			*Sep.* ,,	1,023,326	..	6,074	..	1,600	1,031,000	..	..	500	18,662	56,942	23,230	99,334	1,130,334	430	..	..	..
6 ,,			*Oct.* ,,	1,687,608	115,828	33,313	..	2,800	1,839,549	11,000	889	42,030	158,692	175,037	24,074	411,722	2,251,271	3,005	2,000	26	..
7 ,,			*Nov.* ,,	2,566,823	70,466	74,358	..	18,400	2,730,047	50,812	609	64,810	249,999	198,077	47,405	611,712	3,341,759	2,034	..	81	..
5 ,,			*Dec.* ,,	1,341,520	82,600	39,050	..	600	1,463,770	29,356	7,808	31,700	155,739	92,832	17,120	334,556	1,798,326	1,271	14,100	16	..
8 ,,		1851—	*Jany.* ,,	3,891,637	129,615	83,411	..	249,872	4,354,535	60,893	7,448	15,933	97,608	94,508	12,859	289,249	4,643,784	1,875	5,000	8	..
3 ,,			*Feby.* ,,	1,069,491	101,658	15,950	3,733	800	1,191,632	7,480	..	7,040	17,768	32,863	15,930	81,081	1,272,713	474	..	..	..
				15,876,816	589,267	339,049	3,733	274,072	17,082,937	159,541	16,746	163,683	708,152	652,602	141,177	1,841,901	18,924,838	13,088	37,100	139	914
Old England,	502	March 4	Cork	545,340	..	..	..	1,315	546,655	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	546,655	..	..	..	..
Sheridan,	825	,, 12	London	828,166	..	1,907	..	..	830,073	..	..	200	400	100	..	700	830,773	51	..	..	..
Emperor of China,	485	,, 15	London	499,800	..	6,900	..	..	506,700	200	..	100	1,200	300	300	2,100	508,800	313	..	..	..
Total from 1st July, 1850, to 15th March, 1851,				17,750,122	589,267	347,856	3,733	275,387	18,966,365	159,741	16,746	163,983	709,752	653,002	141,477	1,844,701	20,811,066	13,452	37,100	139	914

Cargoes per *Lively* and *Monarch*, not yet ascertained.

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou and Souchong.	Sorts.	H. Muey and Pekoe.	Black. Total Pounds	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Gunpowder.	Imperial.	Green. Total Pounds	Grand Total. Pounds	Raw Silk. Cases	Raw Silk. Bales	Raw Silk. Peculs	Silk Piece Goods. Cases.
16 Vessels		1850—	*Sept. to Dec. Total*	3,168,695	28,782	11,860	3,209,337	2,429,414	133,178	957,811	384,365	509,130	322,157	4,736,055	7,945,392	207	21	22.40	864
Huntingdon,	400	Jany. 3	New York	167,306	11,000	..	178,306	127,000	17,905	49,800	37,300	31,215	10,511	273,731	452,037	32	16	..	..
S. H. Waterman,	340	,, 8	New York	40,000	..	2,500	42,500	289,600	33,200	13,000	500	59,200	40,300	435,800	478,300	..	..	..	20
Celestial,	*860	March 4	New York	10,340	..	..	10,340	282,032	53,525	176,758	91,797	54,850	31,239	690,201	700,541	..	..	..	..
Total from 1st July, 1850, to 4th March, 1851,				3,386,541	39,782	14,160	3,440,483	3,128,046	237,808	1,197,369	513,962	654,395	404,207	6,135,787	9,576,270	239	37	22.40	884

Cargo per *Saint Patrick* to New York will be given shortly.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou	Souchong	Oolong	Caper	Scented Caper	Sorts	Or. Pekoe	Scented Or. Pekoe	Black Total Pounds	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Green Total Pounds	Grand Total Pounds
Freak,	245	Oct. 5	Sydney	80,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80,000	..	28,000	..	..	3,400	..	31,400	111,400
Marmion,	250	,, 28	Australia	76,600	2,300	..	..	..	600	..	..	79,500	..	30,100	..	..	1,800	..	31,900	111,400
Statesman,	345	Dec. 6	Sydney	114,300	39,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	153,900	2,000	163,100	..	..	5,500	2,700	173,300	327,200
Total from 1st July, 1850, to date,				270,900	41,900	..	..	..	600	..	..	313,400	2,000	221,200	..	..	10,700	2,700	236,600	550,000

Cargoes per *Pedlar*, *Whitby*, and *Royal Sovereign*, not yet ascertained.

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